

RECIPROCITY AND TARIFF

Senator Teller's Views on the Subject and on Other Legislative Matters.

Articles Which Mr. Mitchell Thinks We Should Exchange with Other Countries—Mr. Morgan's Concern Over Negro Laborers.

SENATOR TELLER'S VIEWS

What He Thinks About the Tariff, Election Bill and the Rise in Silver.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—"I do not expect to see the tariff bill disposed of by the Senate under six weeks," said Senator Teller to your correspondent this afternoon, "and it is not likely that the bill will become a law before the latter part of September, as some days will be consumed in conference. The proposition of Mr. Blaine will undoubtedly cut a conspicuous figure in the debate, but I don't know whether it will result in any kind of ultimate action. The suggestion of reciprocal relations with the American countries to the south of us for the purpose of opening markets for our surplus products is good, and may be practicable, but Congress is impressed with the idea that it must do something immediately to meet the existing tariff laws in essential particular, and this, it is believed by many, cannot be done without placing some prominent article upon the free list.

"I doubt whether the federal election bill will come up at this session. I believe, in point of fact, that it will not, although Mr. Hoar, the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, of which I am a member, says that he intends to do so within his power to bring it up immediately after the disposal of the tariff bill. He may succeed, but I hardly see how he can. I am inclined to believe that both ends of Congress will be very much worn out by the time the tariff bill is out of the way, and I really do not believe it will be possible to keep a quorum of Republicans in either house for any purpose after the 1st of September, and it may take until the 1st of October to finally dispose of the tariff alone."

Senator Teller, it will be remembered, was the leading free-currency advocate during the silver discussion, and is probably better posted than any man in Washington on the subject. Continuing, he said: "I note with pleasure that cablegrams from London quote Mr. Chaplin, the British Minister of Agriculture, as saying that the recent rise in prices of agricultural products is due to the advance in the price of silver, which was occasioned by the adoption of a silver bill by the American Congress. Silver will go even higher than it is at present, and you will see farm products go up proportionately. There is nothing that will make time easier and help the country at large more directly than the advance in prices for the products of farms. The silver bill will alone, in my judgment, be sufficient to save the Republican party at the polls in November. I am one of those who believe that we will elect a majority of the Fifty-second Congress, and if we do I shall attribute it to the effect of the silver bill. An administration that makes time better can succeed itself. There may be those who will pronounce this inflation, but it is business sense as well as good politics. I expect to see silver go up considerably higher, and to see the farmers get higher prices for their products the coming season than they have received since the war, excepting, possibly, during the seasons when there were crop failures."

Mr. Oxnard of Grand Island, Neb., who is establishing a big sugar industry in the Northwest after talks with men in the Senate to-day, expressed the belief that sugar will not be put upon the free list. Mr. Oxnard is asking that at least one-half of the present duty upon raw sugar shall be maintained, and he believes that as a compromise on the proposition of Mr. Blaine 50 per cent. of the duty on sugar will actually be retained. He says that the large acreage of sugar beet which is growing in Nebraska looks very fine, and he believes that the result will be thoroughly satisfactory in every particular. He only asks that Congress will afford him protection for a short time in order that he may get his establishment upon its feet and encourage the farmers in sugar beet culture.

Conference Over Mr. Blaine's Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There was a secret conference between the Republican members of the House committee on ways and means to-day over Mr. Blaine's attitude regarding the sugar section in the tariff bill. It was agreed that no action should be taken on the part of the House until the bill reaches the conference committee, and that all business of the Senate should be suspended until the bill reaches the conference committee. There was a decided preponderance of sentiment in the conference against the adoption of Mr. Blaine's plan on the ground that it is in the direction of free trade and can only be affected in any case by negotiations which may consume years of time.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Mitchell Introduces a Reciprocity Resolution—Debate on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Cullop offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all correspondence not already submitted to Congress, and now on file in the State Department, touching the efforts made by the government to obtain a modification or repeal of the decree of the French government of 1891 prohibiting the importation of French of American pork and kindred American products.

Mr. Mitchell offered a concurrent resolution, which was referred to the committee on finance, stating that the United States would have with approval any reciprocal arrangement, by treaty or otherwise, between the government of the United States and the governments of all or any of the South American or Central American states whereby there shall be admitted to the ports of such nations, free from all national, provincial, municipal and other tariffs or taxes, the products of the United States including flour, corn-meal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fruits, hides, vegetables, cotton-seed oil and other provisions, all articles of food, lumber, furniture and all other articles of wood, agricultural implements and machinery, structural steel and iron and steel rails, locomotives, railroad cars and supplies, street cars, railroad sleeping and other products of the United States as may be agreed upon, but declaring that it is not the sense of the Senate that in such treaty or reciprocal arrangement the articles of foreign wool or hides, in any form, should be admitted free into the ports of this country. And it declares that in any treaty or reciprocal arrangement that may be entered into, looking to the opening of such foreign ports to the products named, it is not the sense of the United States that the articles of wool or hides, produced in any of the countries named, be admitted free of duty into the ports of the United States, and it requests the President of the United States to see that such treaty or reciprocal arrangement with any such nation from the list of products of such countries is not entered into, and that in any of its forms, and also hides.

Mr. Allison moved to include hides among the prohibited articles.

Mr. Mitchell said that hides were included in his resolution.

The Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Morgan. He said that the pending bill bore more heavily on the laboring classes than on the capitalist class or any other class. He went on to speak of the colored people, who, not being capitalists, manufacturers or skilled workmen, could not possibly derive any advantage from protection, and

who yet had to bear the burdens which it imposed upon the people.

Mr. Morgan yielded to interruptions by Mr. Hawley, who said that in Alabama and other States colored men were being employed as skilled workmen in factories and foundries and by Mr. Hoar, who mentioned the case of the colored man who was selected recently by his fellow-student at Harvard University to deliver the valedictory. His response to Mr. Hoar was that the case which he mentioned was an exceptional one, somewhat akin to the case of "Blind Tom," and his response to Mr. Hawley was that what he (Mr. Morgan) had been trying to find out was whether any negro operatives were employed in iron factories. He also yielded to Mr. Vest, who presented an advertisement from the Springfield (Mass.) Fire and Marine Insurance Company, showing a prohibition of its agents against insuring houses occupied by negroes, or negro churches or schools.

In reply to a remark by Mr. Hoar that that prohibition applied only to the Southern States, Mr. Vest asserted that it applied to the whole country.

Mr. Morgan went on to criticize the bill in detail and to show how hard it would bear on the negroes of the South, and said from a careful calculation he had made the negroes of Alabama paid in tariff duties \$2.50 per capita every year, while not one in a hundred of them paid any State tax. If he were the author of such a law as the pending bill he would feel ashamed to look a negro in the face. Mr. Morgan remarked in closing that he had tried to segregate the negroes from the whites for the purpose of showing that the party which professed to be their best friend had all ways made such profession had no use for them in the world except to do its voting.

Mr. Colquitt addressed the Senate. The pending bill was the outcome of a war of all the discordant elements and of different occupations in society, urged on by cupidity, cunning and reciprocal plunder. He was as much opposed to the House bill as he was to the Senate bill, and would say, "A plague on both your houses." Mr. Colquitt went on to discuss the provisions of the bill in reference to agricultural products, in order to show the futility of the proposed duties on farm produce, so far as the interests of the farmers were concerned. American farmers were becoming conscious of their wrongs. From all parts of the land they were coming together. They were joining hands in organization and co-operation. They demanded that the tariff be repealed and justice be done. They insisted upon their right to the profits of their own industry, and they declared that they would no longer bear most of the burdens of society and government. Endowed with good practical sense, vigorous in character, moral in habits, lovers of home and its traditions, the farmers of America would never allow themselves to be degraded to the condition of tillers of the soil in India and Egypt. From his heart he wished them success and bade them God-speed.

Mr. Spooner gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to the tariff bill providing that on and after Oct. 1, 1894, tin-plates, thinner than No. 28 wire gauge, shall be admitted free of duty, unless the quantity of tin-plates of such gauges produced in the United States during the preceding fiscal year shall equal the amount of such tin-plates imported during such fiscal year.

Mr. Vest obtained the floor, but not desiring to speak to-day the tariff bill went over till Monday.

AT BAY VIEW.

A Delightful Hot-Weather Resort Which Attracts Large Numbers of Indians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BAY VIEW, Mich., July 26.—Who would have thought there were so many Indiana people in this northern climate? Who would have thought Indiana is second only to Michigan in her representation at this delightful summer resort? Among the many here from Indiana are Judge Berkshire, of the Supreme Court, and wife; Dr. O. S. Rannels and family; Prof. M. A. Reed and wife, of Indianapolis; Judge Nide and wife, of Fort Wayne; editor Bridges, of Brazil; Mr. J. C. Shirk and Mrs. C. F. Goodwin and family, of Brookville; while nearly all the leading towns of the State are represented. Bay View is located one mile from Potosky, the bay-fever town of north Michigan, on Little Traverse bay, a small bay of Lake Michigan, and is a delightful, not only in location on a terraced hillside, but delightful as to climate, air, and the famous Chautauque of New York in these particulars. The thermometer here ranges from sixty to eighty in July and August, with a refreshing breeze night and day. Bay View is a Methodist institution, organized fifteen years ago. This anniversary was observed on the 23d with appropriate services during the day and a great display of fireworks at night. This property was deeded to the association with certain conditions, all of which were fully complied with, and the deed was executed on the 23d by the parties named above.

There are some points of comparison between Aetna and this place which have special interest to many. A camp-meeting of one week precedes the regular assembly, which lasts three weeks. At this meeting there was opportunity of comparing the talent of Michigan with that of Indiana preachers, and the latter suffered not. The man who is at the head of this association, and has been for ten years, Rev. D. F. Barnes, is an Indiana man, and came here by transfer from the West Indiana Conference. The assembly is conducted on the same plan, substantially, as Aetna, with the exception that the trains run here every ten minutes every day in the week. Sunday is not made an exception, and the order is perfect. If there is a poem on the grounds I have failed to see him. As an assembly this certainly takes first rank.

Chautauque, N. Y., standing easily first, but with the climate and the great Northwest back of it, it bids fair to become the peer of Chautauque in the next five years.

Assailed and Aged Woman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 26.—Early last week a traveling tinker named Charles Disbrough, about thirty years old, and hailing from Pittsburg, arrived in this city and secured board with Mrs. Ann Groves, a respectable widow about fifty years old. Last night about midnight Disbrough gained admittance to his landlady's room and assaulted her. She fought desperately, but was overpowered and choked almost to death. The villain left the house and the victim aroused the boarders. Early this morning Disbrough returned to the hotel and was arrested by officers. He was held, owing to the fact that Mrs. Groves's injuries were such that she could not appear against him.

Violated His Parole.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., July 26.—Sheriff Joseph Paik escorted George Feeler, of Morgantown, back to the southern prison yesterday. Governor Hovey paroled him six weeks ago, on promise of good behavior. Immediately on returning home he fell into the old rut of drunkenness and disorder, and was yesterday recommitted to the penitentiary.

Great Sale of American Watches at Marcy's.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOVELLY diamonds at Marcy's prices.

Grand Steamboat Excursion.

To Chicago and Milwaukee, Aug. 2, 9 p. m., via L. & E. W. railroad to Michigan City, thence by Lake Michigan steamer to Milwaukee and return; \$2 extra. Secure seats in chair car at once, as they are produced in any of the countries named, be admitted free of duty into the ports of the United States, and it requests the President of the United States to see that such treaty or reciprocal arrangement with any such nation from the list of products of such countries is not entered into, and that in any of its forms, and also hides.

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THEY PADDED THE CENSUS

Glaring Frauds Committed by Minneapolis and St. Paul Enumerators.

Hundreds of Bogus Houses and People Entered on the Lists—Recount Ordered in Both Cities by the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Superintendent of the Census to-day wrote the following letter to the Secretary of the Interior recommending a recount of the population of St. Paul and Minneapolis: "For the past two weeks this office has been engaged in an examination of the returns of the recent census in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Before the count in the first-named city was completed the attention of the Census Office was called to alleged frauds, in which it was claimed that a systematic effort was being made to pad the census of Minneapolis. Mr. Boudinot, a trusted employee of this office, was at once sent to investigate the matter, and was also instructed to investigate certain charges made in the newspapers of Minneapolis, seriously reflecting upon the enumeration, then in course of completion in St. Paul. You are undoubtedly familiar with what has followed. The contest between these two rival cities in relation to population has assumed a magnitude and a bitterness that will unquestionably leave a taint on the count of both cities, even if the Census Office was not in possession of absolute proof that serious frauds have been perpetrated by the enumerators at both Minneapolis and St. Paul to a greater or less degree. Two weeks ago, for the purpose of ascertaining what basis existed for the charges and counter-charges affecting the integrity of the work of enumeration, an investigation was instituted, which has been conducted with great care and ability by Mr. Henry Gannett, geographer of the census. This investigation consisted mainly in an examination of the schedules returned by the supervisors and a comparison of their contents with the insurance atlases of these cities. The results of Mr. Boudinot's investigation, including the reports made by him from Minneapolis from time to time, were placed in Mr. Gannett's hands, also numerous affidavits affecting the work in St. Paul.

The conclusion reached from the evidence already in the possession of the Census Office, without taking into consideration the fact that criminal prosecutions are now pending in the case of Minneapolis, was that nothing short of a recount of the entire population of both of these cities, conducted directly by special agents of this office, will satisfy the people of the State of Minnesota, for it violates the whole State. The evidence before me may be summarized as follows: In all probability there existed in Minneapolis a widespread or organized conspiracy for inflating the count of that city. This conspiracy was only partially carried through, owing to its early discovery. To the extent, however, the schedules are fraudulent, can be at present only a matter of conjecture. These fraudulent schedules take all manner of forms. Families have been taken to enormous size by the addition of children and boarders, the capacities of existing houses have been taxed far beyond their limits, by the addition of families, and families with their contents have been invented by hundreds. In addition to these palpable frauds, transients and menials have been enumerated at the hotels and boarding-houses, and employees have been enumerated at their shops as well as their houses, in large numbers. In St. Paul there has been discovered no evidence of an organized conspiracy, but numerous cases of illegal additions to the schedules have been found. These additions are similar in character to those discovered in the Minneapolis schedule, but are not by any means as widespread or as extensive.

In view of this condition of things it seems impossible to be assured of a correct census of these two cities without making a recount throughout, and I therefore recommend that a recount be made. The objection urged by some that St. Paul should not be recounted simply because frauds have been discovered in Minneapolis, is not sound. It is true that the frauds are not so widespread in St. Paul as in Minneapolis, but this may in part be due to the fact that this office has not made such extensive investigations into the returns from St. Paul as have been made from those from Minneapolis. As a matter of fact, however, the postal card returns from St. Paul in a great many districts show a more suspicious character than those from Minneapolis. I am satisfied that the decision to recount both cities, if the honorable Secretary of the Interior should approve it, will give general satisfaction to the people of both Minneapolis and St. Paul, who would decidedly object to being the stigma for the next decade which follows a padded census. If the frauds in St. Paul have not been as extensive and are confined to a few districts, this will be demonstrated in the recount, and the city will certainly not suffer. In recommending this recount, it seems advisable both in the interest of this office and for the protection of the supervisors of these districts—for no proof whatever has been presented that Mr. Smith and Mr. Davenport were parties to these frauds; that this report be made under the supervision of men detailed from this office. It is also recommended that it be commenced at as early a date as possible, and completed as rapidly as consistent with absolute accuracy.

James H. Wardle, the assistant chief clerk of the Census Bureau, will have charge of the work at St. Paul, and F. W. Kruse, a special agent, at Minneapolis. This recommendation has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

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Covered with Scales. Awful Spectacle. Cured in Five Weeks by the Cuticura Remedies.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary cure your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the first of April last I noticed some small, like corns, on my neck, and I thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like a spot of mortar-spotted skin, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching and burning. I was scratched every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being forced near while, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without avail. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your Cuticura Remedies, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scales gradually dropped and disappeared, one by one, until I had been fully cured. I find the disease between my neck and shoulders, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I thank you for the knowledge of them, especially for their heads and bodies, and express my thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and I was almost blind. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's.

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Our immense stock has been greatly depleted during the past week, but you will still find a good assortment of \$28, \$25, \$20 and \$18 Suits to select from. Remember, when you buy our goods, you get our good name with them—it's blended in every seam and button-hole. You get the name, and more—you get the QUALITY that made the NAME—BEST QUALITY.

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Value	Yard.	Value	Yard.
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35c	One lot Fast Black India Linen, reduced to...	20c	One lot wide Black Organdy Lawns reduced to...
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Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburgh, Baltimore (4:15 a.m. York, Philadelphia and New) 4:30 p.m.

Arrive from the East, 4:10 a.m., 4:12 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 5:50 p.m., 6:10 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 7:50 p.m., 8:10 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:50 p.m., 9:10 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 9:50 p.m., 10:10 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:50 p.m., 11:10 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 11:50 p.m., 12:10 a.m., 12:30 a.m., 12:50 a.m., 1:10 a.m., 1:30 a.m., 1:50 a.m., 2:10 a.m., 2:30 a.m., 2:50 a.m., 3:10 a.m., 3:30 a.m., 3:50 a.m., 4:10 a.m., 4:30 a.m., 4:50 a.m., 5:10 a.m., 5:30 a.m., 5:50 a.m., 6:10 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 6:50 a.m., 7:10 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 7:50 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 8:50 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 9:50 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 10:50 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 12:10 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 12:50 p.m., 1:10 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 2:10 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 2:50 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 3:50 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 5:50 p.m., 6:10 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 7:50 p.m., 8:10 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:50 p.m., 9:10 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 9:50 p.m., 10:10 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:50 p.m., 11:10 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 11:50 p.m., 12:10 a.m., 12:30 a.m., 12:50 a.m., 1:10 a.m., 1:30 a.m., 1:50 a.m., 2:10 a.m., 2:30 a.m., 2:50 a.m., 3:10 a.m., 3:30 a.m., 3:50 a.m., 4:10 a.m., 4:30 a.m., 4:50 a.m., 5:10 a.m., 5:30 a.m., 5:50 a.m., 6:10 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 6:50 a.m., 7:10 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 7:50 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 8:50 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 9:50 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 10:50 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 12:10 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 12:50 p.m., 1:10 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 2:10 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 2:50 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 3:50 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 5:50 p.m., 6:10 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 7:50 p.m., 8:10 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:50 p.m., 9:10 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 9:50 p.m., 10:10 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:50 p.m., 11:10 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 11:50 p.m., 12:10 a.m., 12:30 a.m., 12:50 a.m., 1:10 a.m., 1:30 a.m., 1:50 a.m., 2:10 a.m., 2:30 a.m., 2:50 a.m., 3:10 a.m., 3:30 a.m., 3:50 a.m., 4:10 a.m., 4:30 a.m., 4:50 a.m., 5:10 a.m., 5:30 a.m., 5:50 a.m., 6:10 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 6:50 a.m., 7:10 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 7:50 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 8:50 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 9:50 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 10:50 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 12:10 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 12:50 p.m., 1:10 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 2:10 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 2:50 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 3:50 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 5:50 p.m., 6:10 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 7:50 p.m., 8:10 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:50 p.m., 9:10 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 9:50 p.m., 10:10 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:50 p.m., 11:10 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 11:50 p.m., 12:10 a.m., 12:30 a.m., 12:50 a.m., 1:10 a.m., 1:30 a.m., 1:50 a.m., 2:10 a.m., 2:30 a.m., 2:50 a.m., 3:10 a.m., 3:30 a.m., 3:50 a.m., 4:10 a.m., 4:30 a.m., 4:50 a.m., 5:10 a.m., 5:30 a.m., 5:50 a.m., 6:10 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 6:50 a.m., 7:10 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 7:50 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 8:50 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 9:50 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 10:50 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 12:10 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 12:50 p.m., 1:10 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 2:10 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 2:50 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 3:50 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 5:50 p.m., 6:10 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 7:50 p.m., 8:10 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:50 p.m., 9:10 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 9:50 p.m., 10:10 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 10:50 p.m., 11:10 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 11:50 p.m., 12:10 a.m., 12:30 a.m., 12:50 a.m., 1:10 a.m., 1:30 a.m., 1:50 a.m., 2:10 a.m., 2:30 a.m., 2:50 a.m., 3:10 a.m., 3:30 a.m., 3:50 a.m., 4:10 a.m., 4:30 a.m., 4:50 a.m., 5:10 a.m., 5:30 a.m., 5:50 a.m., 6:10 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 6:50 a.m., 7:10 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 7:50 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 8:50 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 9:50 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 10:50 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 12:10 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 12:50 p.m., 1:10 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 2:10 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 2:50 p.m., 3:10 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 3:50 p.m., 4:10